

thought he wielded, but it was considerable. The end to it has come. He is now an outsider. What effect this may have on Mr. Lodge's fortunes as the leader of his party in Massachusetts is problematical. No one would be surprised if during the next few years he were to lose his grip and Mr. Moody were to come to the front as the strong man in that state."

WE ARE TOLD by the same authority that other senators besides Mr. Lodge have lost Mr. Roosevelt's friendship, and that they may be made to know that they are no longer in favor at the White House. Mr. Wellman says: "Mr. Roosevelt expects to be president for more than three years yet, and he is not going to be a candidate for re-election. While in the White House he proposes to have a great deal of sport and his own way just as often as he can get it." Mr. Wellman forgot to explain what might be expected in the event that some of the senators concluded to have a little "sport." If Mr. Roosevelt makes open war on senators like Lodge it is not at all improbable that several very influential senators will be very ready to make open war on Mr. Roosevelt.

GOVERNOR HOCH of Kansas is having trouble with the race question. Nick Chiles, a negro and editor of a paper published in the interest of his race, recently purchased a home immediately adjoining the gubernatorial mansion at Topeka and in the midst of the capital's exclusive residence district. Chiles announced that the governor might borrow from him whenever he desired anything from a cupful of flour to the family silver and that he would undertake to be a model neighbor for the chief executive. The Topeka correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Society is in a furore of indignation over the initial omen of the black invasion, and it is declared on all sides that the effrontery of Chiles, as it is termed, is due wholly to Governor Hoch's cordiality to prominent negroes in the past. Chiles treats his incursion into the home precinct of the Kansas '400' as a matter of course and merely says he wishes to live in a pleasant neighborhood. He adds laudatory remarks about his own desirability as a neighbor for the governor. What society terms 'this outrage' is declared to be the result of Governor Hoch's friendliness toward Booker T. Washington and W. T. Vernor, a negro orator. The governor walked up the middle aisle of Representative hall arm in arm with Washington last winter and made a speech to the legislature introducing the negro leader. It was in January that the state executive paid attention to Vernor, sitting beside the negro at the Kansas Day club banquet. Letters are now pouring in upon Governor Hoch with congratulations on his acquisition of Chiles as a neighbor, and among those who are forwarding felicitations are some of the anti-negro republicans who criticised Hoch last winter."

FREDERICK L. CUTTING, commissioner of insurance for Massachusetts, has issued a lengthy report in which he reviews the methods employed by high insurance officials in recent years. He recommends that the Massachusetts legislature take up the matter of deferred dividends and the relation between insurance companies and their allied trust companies and other questions with the view of compelling reform. Commissioner Cutting is unsparing in his criticism of insurance officials. He refers to the Equitable Life, the Mutual Life and the New York Life as "the big three," and "the racers." He says that these companies have been largely responsible for the excessive expenses of the business; to swell the volume and become the biggest has led each to "pour out money like water." "An immediate and complete reform of these three companies in respect to the extraordinary deposits made by them with a few favored bankers and trust companies" is demanded by the commissioner.

REFERRING to the Equitable Life Assurance society, Commissioner Cutting says: "To all outward appearances life insurance has been booming along serenely and beautifully during the past twenty-five years, with money rolling into the treasuries in broad streams. But a rude awakening came. A chasm opened, showing the hidden secrets of a great 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' insurance company. It had suddenly dawned that during these twenty-five years of peaceful conquest of millions of public money there had been Judases at work betraying their trusts for financial gain." After dealing at

length with the subject of life insurance, of the enormous amount of money involved and of the close relations between the companies and the subsidiary trust companies, the commissioner says: "It must be said that the situation constantly presents the temptation to directors who also have stock in the trust company to give the latter all the advantages they possibly can in the way of deposits and loans. The interests of their pockets are in perpetual conflict with their duties as fiduciary agents of the policy-holders and stockholders of the insurance companies, a most unfortunate state of affairs, from which sooner or later, in some instances, the insurance company is coming out second best."

PORTO RICANS are demanding home rule for that island. On July 25 a convention was held at San Juan in which convention sixty-five of the sixty-six municipalities of Porto Rico and both of the political parties were represented. A memorial to congress was adopted with a view of bringing about sweeping changes in the Porto Rican government. An Associated Press report says: "The memorial recites that this is the seventh anniversary of the American invasion of Porto Rico, and complains that the preponderance of power still rests with an executive council composed of heads of departments appointed by President Roosevelt. It says: 'These heads of departments arrive here knowing nothing of the language, customs or needs of the country, and twenty-four hours after disembarking take their seats in the executive council and determine the fate of the island.' The memorial calls for no change in the composition of the house of delegates, which consists of thirty-five members, elected by the people, but demands the following amendments to the Foraker law: '1. The organization of an insular senate, to be composed of two senators each from seven districts, in place of the executive council. 2. That the proposed senate and house possess the same privileges granted to the house under the Foraker law. 3. That the secretary of Porto Rico, the attorney general, the treasurer, the auditor, the commissioner of education and the commissioner of the interior, continue in their present offices under the present titles, but that they form no part of the executive council. 4. That the officials named be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the insular senate, and not by the president of the United States.' The memorial was adopted by a rising vote, the delegates cheering for five minutes. R. H. Todd, mayor of San Juan, initiated the movement, on account of the growing anti-American feeling throughout the island."

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR reports that the value of our agricultural exports for the fiscal year 1905 was \$751,755,000. This was a decrease of \$38,000,000 from that of the previous year, and the Chicago Record-Herald says the showing would be less favorable had not the cotton exports shown a decided gain. During the last fiscal year we sold nearly \$380,000,000 worth of cotton alone. The Record-Herald says: "The exports of wheat were insignificant—not quite 4,000,000 bushels, in spite of the fact that the wheat crop, while smaller than for the previous three years, was considerably larger than for certain earlier years in which exports reached and passed the 100,000,000 bushel mark. The flour export trade is not what it should be, notwithstanding special privileges accorded to the millers under the liberally interpreted drawback act. Here is an interesting table giving our agricultural exports for a series of years:

1905.....	\$751,755,057	1897.....	\$649,421,292
1904.....	790,211,051	1896.....	547,981,360
1903.....	784,731,143	1895.....	520,690,932
1902.....	777,559,260	1894.....	628,363,038
1901.....	867,238,579	1893.....	615,382,986
1900.....	767,504,382	1892.....	799,328,232
1899.....	720,270,671	1891.....	642,751,344
1898.....	801,818,581	1890.....	629,820,808

"Aside from cotton, in the production of which our advantage is overwhelming, students of the export problem predict a steady relative decline in our agricultural exports that will render it necessary to devote more and more attention to the manufacturer and finished products, into the production of which the United States has tended to throw its energies and skill. It is a truism that our foreign trade is still in its infancy so far as manufactures are concerned, though there have been remarkable increases in the last ten years. The problem of our manufactures 'surplus' was described as pressing by President McKinley five years ago. It is even more pressing today, thanks to the changes above noted and to the tariff legislation that threatens

to close important European markets to our capital and labor."

AN INCIDENT occurred recently in New York City which according to some of the New York newspapers indicates that a horse can reason. The story is told by one of the newspapers in this way: "Whether or not Tom, fire horse of the tender of engine No. 19, knew what he was doing yesterday, nobody can tell. Tom is dead, so he cannot. He was clattering through Twentieth street, near Ninth avenue, when a little girl, Lulu Schutz, aged 7, of 257 Ninth avenue, ran in front of the tender. Rose Prandegast of 447 West Thirty-third street ran out into the street to save the girl. Just as she was about to snatch Lulu, Tom jumped as far out as he could. His shoulder struck Miss Prandegast, and she was sent spinning to the gutter. But the horse had jumped so far out that the little girl was saved. As she fell, the two horses passed, one on each side of her, as did the wheels of the tender. She didn't suffer a scratch. An elevated pillar was directly ahead. Tom could not turn and ran head first into the pillar. He fell dead as though shot. The tender smashed against the pillar, Kirchner and his crew of four being spilled. Miss Prandegast was found to be practically unhurt. The small boys and girls of the neighborhood mourned over the death of Tom, whom they knew well, and they were firmly convinced that the big horse sacrificed his own life to save the girl."

WILLIAM S. WAUDBY, special agent for the United States bureau of labor has written for the Buffalo (New York) Progress, an interesting article entitled "Shall the United States Suspend Immigration?" Mr. Waudby says that nearly two-thirds of the entire emigration of the world is directed to the United States, and that out of these immigrants railroad and steamship companies make a profit of \$50,000,000 per year. He declares that restriction has failed and it is now a question of exclusion for a term of years at least. He says that exclusion is necessary for the purpose of self preservation. Mr. Waudby gives an interesting description of immigration legislation. The first immigration law was passed by congress in 1864 and was for the purpose of "encouraging" immigration, being entitled "An act to encourage immigration." This act was repealed in 1878, and from that time until August 3, 1882, there was no statute bearing upon immigration. The first step taken for protection against the pauper labor of Europe was in an act which took effect February 26, 1885, and which was entitled "To prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States." Mr. Waudby says that under this law it has been almost impossible to apprehend contract laborers in the casual examination to which they are subjected at the various ports of entry.

MR. WAUDBY claims that the United States has full power to exclude aliens altogether. He cites an opinion delivered in May, 1905, by Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court in which Justice Harlan said: "The power of congress to exclude aliens altogether from the United States, or to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they may come to this country, and to have its declared policy in that regard enforced exclusively through executive officers, without judicial intervention, is settled by our previous adjudications."

MR. WAUDBY charges that each of the leading steamship lines has several thousand agents engaged in working up immigration traffic, and that in one of the senate investigations it was shown that the Italian banks of New York City sent to Italy in an average year from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. According to Mr. Waudby in one day in May (the 8th) ten steamship companies landed 12,039 immigrants at Ellis Island. Never before have so many stowage passengers come into this port. During the month of March, 1904, the total number of immigrants was 78,225—or an average per day of 2,523. For the month of March, 1905, the number was increased to 126,332—or an average daily number of 4,094.

In view of the fact that the board of trade gamblers are the only ones who have ever taken much interest in the government's advance statistics of crops it is strange that the government should be so worked up over the statistical leak that enabled market gamblers to reap an added profit.